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**MEXBOROUGH
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**THE
HEALTH
OF
MEXBOROUGH
1962**





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MEXBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MEMBERS AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1962

Chairman of the Council :

Councillor E. GARDNER

Vice-Chairman of the Council :

Councillor A. R. BISHOP

Chairman of the Public Health Committee :

Councillor K. LEE

Councillors :

Mrs. G. CATLOW

Mrs. D. LEACH

J. R. BELL

A. R. BISHOP

H. BOWMAN

B. E. CLIFF

M. GAMBLE

J. H. GILL

E. HAIGH

G. M. HANSON

(County Alderman)

G. W. HURST

T. ROEBUCK

(County Councillor)

F. WATSON

J. C. WILLETTS

J. WOOTTON

S. WORTH

Medical Officer of Health :

D. J. CUSITER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

H. BREARLEY, Cert. S.I.B., M.P.H.I.A.

P R E F A C E

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Adwick Road,
Mexborough.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Mexborough Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

This report on the health of the district contains information concerning the Personal Health Services and the School Health Service, which come under my supervision as Divisional Medical Officer.

The population of Mexborough continues to decrease, the estimate of 16,900 for mid-1962 being 90 fewer than the figure for 1961. The natural increase of population, i.e. the excess of live births over deaths in 1962 was 74, there is therefore an outward migration of the population from the town. The birth rate of 17·3 per thousand population is however, the highest recorded for 12 years, although this rate is still below the national average. 293 live births were registered in 1962 compared with 259 the previous year.

Coinciding with the high birth rate there was a low infant mortality of 13·7 per thousand live births. This is the second lowest rate ever recorded. The rate for England and Wales in 1962 was 21·4 per thousand live births. Of the four infants who died under the age of 1 year, two died of prematurity, their birth weights being 1 lb. 11 oz. and 3 lb. 6 oz., one baby had a congenital malformation which made survival extremely unlikely, and the fourth died from an accident of birth. Three of the deaths occurred in hospital.

There was no maternal death during the year. The general death rate is above the national average. Of the total of 219 deaths 28 were due to pneumonia, bronchitis, and other respiratory conditions; 10 persons—9 males and 1 female,

died of cancer of the lung and bronchus, and 2 males died from tuberculosis of the lung. Most of these conditions are associated with heavy atmospheric pollution and cigarette smoking.

There is an urgent need for more hospital beds for midwifery and there is also a shortage in the area of hospital accommodation for the aged chronic sick, particularly females.

Alexandre's Architect and Mr. H. Brearley, the Chief Public Health Inspector, are to be congratulated on the fine lay-out of the new slaughterhouse which was erected during the year. A copy of the plan of the building is included in this report.

Mr. Brearley has made the following comments on the environmental circumstances :—

“Little progress was made with regard to Clean Air and the Manvers Main Coking Plant continued to pollute the atmosphere. Joint Meetings between Local Authorities and National Coal Board were held and some alterations and repairs were made to the plant, but the main result was still far from satisfactory. The burning of raw coal in the domestic grate was still continued and the domestic flues certainly contributed their share to the pollution.

Towards the end of 1962 the midway stage of the second Five Year Slum Clearance Programme was reached. Most of the large slum clearance areas had been dealt with and the remaining properties for the 5 years programme were in small areas scattered throughout the town. Several individual houses had to be dealt with as an emergency after the February gales and repairs were organised to several hundred house roofs, and chimney stacks. Several months had gone by before all the gale damage had been repaired. More and more owners were taking advantage of the Small Dwellings Loans Acts to enable them to purchase houses and it was seen that the owner/occupied properties were being brought up to a satisfactory standard. Advantage was also taken of Improvement Grants and many bathrooms were installed.

The building of the new slaughterhouse to replace the old existing one was a marked step forward and 100% inspection of meat was carried out. Much of this had to be done out of office hours and at the weekends. Several improvements were carried out to retail food premises, particularly those of the multiple firms. I would still like to see further improvements in the larger shops but this will be practically impossible owing to the shortage of space at the rear of premises. Re-development of the town centre could be valuable towards the re-design of many food shops.

The collection and disposal of refuse was carried out effectively without any major delays."

I take this opportunity to thank Mr. Brearley, the Chief Public Health Inspector, for his efforts and co-operation during the year. The work of the Public Health Department becomes increasingly more complex, and depends for its success to a great extent on team work. The support of the Council too in public health work is all important, and for the help of the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee in 1962 I record my thanks.

I remain,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

D. J. CUSITER.

Medical Officer of Health.

Divisional Public Health Office,

"Dunford House,"

Wath upon Dearne,

Nr. Rotherham.

Tel. No. Wath upon Dearne 2251/2

SECTION "A"

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

(a) General Statistics

Area (in acres)	... ..	1,452
Registrar-General's estimate of Resident Population, mid-1962	... ..	16,900
Number of inhabited houses at 31st December, 1962		5,557
Population density (persons per house)	... ..	3.0
House density (houses per acre)	... ..	3.8
Rateable value	... ..	£167,013
Net product of 1d. rate	... ..	£675

(b) Physical and Social Conditions

There was a further decrease of 90 in the estimate of the resident population for mid-1962. The 1961 census figure was 17,095 and the 1951 census total was 18,972. In 11 years therefore, the population has decreased by over 2,000.

49 houses were demolished during the year, and 51 new dwellings erected—43 by the Local Authority and 8 by private enterprise. There are a further 56 houses to represent in the current 5 year programme and these are expected to be demolished during the next year.

The rateable value showed a slight decrease of £664 compared with 1961, but the net product of a penny rate remained constant at £675.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births :—

	Males	Females	Total
Total	146	147	293
Legitimate	139	139	278

Illegitimate	...	...	7	8	15	
Live Birth Rate (uncorrected)						
per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	17.3	
Live Birth Rate (corrected)						
per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	16.8	
Illegitimate live births percentage of total						
live births	...	...	...	...	5.1	

Still-births :—

							Males	Females	Total
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7
Rate per 1,000 live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	...			23.3
							Males	Females	Total
Total live and still-births	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	151	300

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age :—

							Males	Females	Total
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...			13.7
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...			14.3
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate									
live births	...	...	...	...	...	...			Nil
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks									
per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...			13.7
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under									
1 week per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...			10.2
Perinatal mortality rate (still-births under 1 week									
combined per 1,000 total live and still-									
births)	...	...	...	...	...	...			33.3

Maternal mortality, including abortion

Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

Total Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	219
Death Rate (uncorrected)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.0
Death Rate (corrected)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.7
Natural increase of population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1962

							Males	Females	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
2.	Tuberculosis, Other	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
8.	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	10
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	...	—	4	4
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	15
15.	Leukaemia and aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	...	14	10	24
18.	Coronary diseases, angina	...	...	...	...	...	32	18	50
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	—	3	3
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	6	12	18
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	17
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1

							Males	Females	Total
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	9
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	16
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...					—	—	—
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea...						1	—	1
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...				1	3	4
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...			1	—	1
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion						—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformation	...	...				2	—	2
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	16
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...			2	2	4
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	...		6	4	10
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...					—	—	—
TOTALS							123	96	219

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE

No.	Cause of Death	Age	Died at
1.	Cardiac Failure Congenital malformation of heart	1 week	Children's Hospital, Sheffield.
2.	Cerebral Anoxia	40 mins.	Home.
3.	Prematurity (1 lb. 11 ozs.) Twin pregnancy	45 mins.	Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.
4.	Prematurity (3 lb. 6 ozs.)	2 days	Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham.

The following table shows an interesting comparison between the Authority's vital statistics and those of the West Riding County Council Urban Authorities, the West Riding and England and Wales.

	Mexborough Urban District	Div. 26	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Administra- tive County	England and Wales
Live Births (Crude)	17.3	18.7	17.5	17.8	18.0
Live Births (Corrected)	16.8	*	17.7	17.8	
Death Rate—All causes Crude	13.0	10.7	12.7	12.0	11.9
Death Rate—All causes Corrected	16.7	*	13.4	13.3	
Infective and Parasitic Diseases—excluding Tuberculosis, but including Syphilis and other V.D.	0.12	0.03	0.04	0.04	*
Tuberculosis:—					
Respiratory	0.12	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.06
Other Forms	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
All Forms	0.18	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.07
Cancer	2.13	1.76	2.14	2.0	2.18
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	1.42	1.36	1.97	1.84	*
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	5.21	4.07	4.84	4.56	*
Respiratory Diseases	1.66	1.72	1.62	1.52	*
Maternal Mortality	Nil	Nil	0.09	0.02	0.35
Infantile Mortality	13.7	21.9	22.8	23.3	21.4
Neo Natal Mortality	13.7	14.6	15.3	15.7	15.1
Early Neo Natal Mortality	10.2	13.2	14.7	13.3	13.1
Perinatal Mortality	33.3	30.5	30.6	31.5	30.8
Still-Births	23.3	18.1	18.0	18.5	18.1

* Figures not available

SECTION "B"

General Provision of Health Services in the Area

(a) PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

1. STAFF

(a) Public Health Department, Mexborough.
(Mexborough Urban District Council).

Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer :

D. J. CUSITER, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H.,
D.P.H

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

Dr. BARBARA R. A. DEMAINE,
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

H. BREARLEY, Cert. S.I.B., M.P.H.I.A.,
Cert. Insp. of Meat and Other Foods.

District Public Health Inspector :

T. J. P. HENDRY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

2. LABORATORY SERVICES

The Public Health Laboratories at Wakefield where the Medical Director is Dr. L. A. Little and at Sheffield (Medical Director Dr. E. H. Gillespie) carry out bacteriological examinations.

3. NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - Section 47

This section of the Act is concerned with the compulsory removal of persons from their homes on a Court Order or in an emergency on an Order signed by two medical practitioners and a Justice of the Peace.

Such person may be removed to a County Home or Hospital, provided that all the sections of the Act are satisfied. It was not necessary to take any action under this section in 1962.

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

SECTION 22

Ante-Natal Clinics :

Ante-Natal Clinics are held weekly as follows :—

Place	Day and Time	Medical Officer
C.W.C. Welfare Avenue, Conisbrough.	Thursday 2—4 p.m.	Dr. J. C. McWilliam
C.W.C. Church Road, Denaby Main.	Wednesday 10 a.m.—12 noon	- do -
C.W.C. Welfare Park, Goldthorpe.	Thursday 2—4 p.m.	- do -
C.W.C. Adwick Road, Mexborough.	Wednesday 2—4 p.m.	- do -
C.W.C. Barbers Avenue, Rawmarsh.	Thursday 10 a.m.—12 noon	Dr. Mary Scott
C.W.C. Rock House, Swinton.	Thursday 10 a.m.—12 noon and 2—4 p.m.	Dr. H. H. Smith
C.W.C. off Houghton Road, Thurnscoe.	Friday 10 a.m.—12 noon	Dr. J. C. McWilliam
C.W.C. Church Street, Wath-on-Deerne.	Friday 10 a.m.—12 noon	Dr. Dora Chapman

Attendances :

Clinics	No. of Patients who Attend	No. of Attendances
Conisbrough ...	138	583
Denaby Main ...	141	744
Goldthorpe ...	136	432
Mexborough ...	225	827
Rawmarsh ...	376	1,008
Swinton ...	239	925
Thurnscoe ...	51	245
Wath-upon-Deerne	247	500
TOTAL	1,573	5,264

Dr. J. C. McWilliam, who is Medical Officer in charge of the Ante-Natal Clinics in the Conisbrough, Mexborough and Dearne areas, also holds a joint appointment as Senior Hospital Medical Officer at the Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.

There were 2,094 live and still births in the Divisional Area in 1962; thus the above figures indicate that 75% of all expectant mothers in the area attend the Local Authority's Ante-Natal Clinics at some time during their pregnancy.

Ante-Natal Relaxation Classes :

Relaxation Classes are held at 8 centres which are listed below. The Class at Thurnscoe commenced on 11th July, 1962 following the opening of the New Clinic there. The present Clinic premises at Conisbrough are unsuitable for Relaxation Clinics, but it is anticipated that a new Clinic with modern amenities will be opened late in 1963.

Clinics				No. of Attendances Made
Denaby Main	...	...	...	226
Goldthorpe	...	...	...	379
Mexborough	...	...	...	225
Monkwood, Rawmarsh	...	...	...	180
Rawmarsh	...	...	...	490
Swinton	...	...	...	506
Thurnscoe	...	...	...	101
Wath-upon-Deane	...	...	...	1,012
TOTAL				3,119

Family Planning Clinics :

The Mexborough Branch of the Family Planning Association have the use of Child Welfare Centre at Mexborough for their Clinics. They also receive a grant-in-aid from the County Council, as it was agreed that they should take over the functions of the Birth Control Clinic which was formerly run by the County Council at Rock House, Swinton. Sessions are held each Tuesday evening from 6.15 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. with the exception of the month of August.

Infant Welfare Clinics :

Sessions are held as follows :—

C.W.C. Conisbrough— Monday 2—4 p.m.	Dr. M. Bajorek
C.W.C. Denaby Main— Tuesday 2—4 p.m.	Dr. M. Bajorek
C.W.C. Goldthorpe— Monday 2—4 p.m.	Dr. B. R. A. Demaine
C.W.C. Mexborough— Tuesday 2—4 p.m.	Dr. B. R. A. Demaine
Thursday 2—4 p.m.	Dr. W. R. Porter
C.W.C. Rawmarsh (Monkwood) Thursday 2—4 p.m.	Dr. J. Galvin
C.W.C. Rawmarsh (Barbers Avenue) Tuesday 2—4 p.m.	Dr. Jessica Core
C.W.C. Swinton— Monday 2—4 p.m.	Dr. I. Campbell
C.W.C. Thurnscoe— Monday 2—4 p.m.	Dr. J. Wilczynski
C.W.C. Wath-on-Dearne— Monday 2—4 p.m.	Dr. Marion Lister
C.W.C. West Melton— Tuesday 2—4 p.m.	Dr. Marion Lister
C.W.C. Kilnhurst— Wednesday 2—4 p.m.	Dr. Jessica Core

Attendances during 1962 were :—

Centre	No. of individual children who attended	Total No. of Attendance	
		Under 1 year	Over 1 year
Conisbrough	279	2494	834
Denaby Main	373	2082	581
Goldthorpe	503	2937	650
Kilnhurst	91	561	304
Mexborough	470	4624	1859
Monkwood	253	768	313
Rawmarsh	498	1581	424
Swinton	458	3371	771
Thurnscoe	556	3618	1423
Wath-on-Dearne	282	1451	297
West Melton	183	812	141
	3946	24299	7799

Two new clinics were opened in 1962; in January Thurnscoe Clinic was completed and brought into use. This is one of the smaller type clinics, but is complete with an up-to-date Dental Wing. The Goldthorpe Clinic (opened in June 1962) is a larger building and also includes a Dental Unit. A similar building to the Goldthorpe Clinic is due to be opened in 1963 at Wath-on-Deane and plans are also in hand for a third Clinic of this type at Mexborough. Provision for smaller type Clinics at Conisbrough and Kilnhurst has been made in the 1963/64 financial estimates.

Facilities for vaccination and immunisation against Smallpox, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis are available at all Infant Welfare Clinic sessions.

Health Education activities are now a regular part of the Health Visitors duties at Infant Welfare Clinics, and such duties as baby-weighing, etc., are undertaken by Clinic Nurses or Voluntary Workers whose help is always so much appreciated.

The range of proprietary foods on sale at Clinics was drastically reduced in 1962, by resolution of the County Health Committee.

Toddler Clinics are held monthly at 8 Child Welfare Centres. Invitations combined with birthday greeting cards are sent to mothers. They meet the doctor at the Clinics and discuss any worries which they may have relating to the Infant's progress.

Premature Babies :

The nationally agreed definition of a premature baby is one which weighs $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth, although some of these may be full time babies.

There were 138 premature births in this Division of which 15 were born dead. 9 sets of twins are included in this total. 30% of the premature babies were born at home and 70% in hospital. Of those born at home, all but one weighed over 4 lbs. 14 premature babies died in the first four weeks of life; one at home and thirteen in hospital.

STATISTICS RELATING TO PREMATURE BABIES BORN IN 1962

District	Born Alive			Stillbirths			No. removed to Hosp. After Birth	No. who survived 28 days		
	At Home	In Hosp.	Total	At Home	In Hosp.	Total		Born at Home	Born in Hosp.	Total
Conisbrough	6	20	26	—	2	2	—	6	18	24
Dearne	10	22	32	—	2	2	—	10	18	28
Mexborough	9	7	16	—	3	3	1	8	5	13
Rawmarsh	9	17	26	—	3	3	2	9	16	25
Swinton	3	8	11	1	2	3	2	3	7	10
Wath-upon-Dearne	3	9	12	1	1	2	1	3	6	9
TOTALS	40	83	123	2	13	15	6	39	70	109

Care of the Unmarried Mother and her Child :

A total of 61 illegitimate births were notified during 1962, 60 of which were ascertained by our own staff and one referred by a Moral Welfare Organisation.

These cases were classified as follows :

(a) Married :

(1) With previous illegitimate children ...	8
(2) Without previous illegitimate children	12

(b) Single :

(1) With previous illegitimate children ...	8
(2) Without previous illegitimate children	25

(c) Widowed or Divorced :

(1) With previous illegitimate children ...	4
(2) Without previous illegitimate children	4

Their ages were as follows :—

(a) Age 15—19	...	...	...	...	...	9
(b) Age 20—24	...	...	...	...	...	16
(c) Age 25—29	...	...	...	...	...	14
(d) Age 30—39	...	...	...	...	...	21
(e) Age 40 and over	...	...	...	...	...	1

In three cases the baby died; two were adopted; one was fostered; the grandparents kept the child in one case and fifty-one mothers kept their child. In the remaining two cases a decision as to the future care of the infant had not been made at the year end.

Under the County Council's Scheme for the Care of the Unmarried Mother and Her Child, financial responsibility may be accepted for the maintenance of unmarried mothers in Moral Welfare Homes for thirteen weeks. The thirteen weeks is exclusive of the laying-in period.

Section 23 — MIDWIFERY

There were 23 Midwives employed in the Divisional Area at the 31st December, 1962 and all but three of these were authorised to use their private motor cars on official business. The three nurses without cars were non-drivers. The County Council in common with other local authorities operate an Assisted Car Purchase Scheme for staff classified as 'essential users.'

Refresher Courses were arranged for those members of the staff who were required to attend in accordance with Section G of the Rules of the Central Midwives Board. The County Council also provided Courses of Instruction for Midwives at the Adult College at Grantley Hall. Additionally, meetings of Midwives are arranged at regular intervals locally.

The issue of Trilene Inhalers to all staff was completed during the year and arrangements were subsequently made to withdraw the "Minnitt" Gas and Air machines previously used. A small stock was retained at the Divisional Office for use when Trilene machines were undergoing their annual re-test.

Of the 2,094 live and still births in the Divisions during 1961, the District Midwives delivered 1,176 babies. This means that 56% of all deliveries took place at home. The Cranbrook Committee in its report on the Maternity Services recommended that provision should be made for 70% of all mothers to be confined in hospital. The need for more maternity beds in the area must again be emphasised and no apology is made for repeating this statement. General Practitioners were present at 227 of the home confinements and medical aid was requested on 207 occasions. Midwives also attended six mothers who were discharged from hospital after 48 hours, a further 67 discharged up to and including the fifth day and 279 discharged before the 10th day after delivery.

The following home visits were made by District Widwives during 1962 :—

	Ante-Natal Visits	Post-Natal Visits
Domiciliary cases ...	7,941	18,823
Hospital cases	519	1,677
	<hr/> 8,460 <hr/>	<hr/> 20,500 <hr/>

HEALTH VISITING — Section 24

24 Nurses were employed in the Health Visiting Service at the 31st December 1962, 14 of whom are fully qualified Health Visitors. The remaining 10 are all State Registered Nurses.

Extra Clinic sessions including Toddler Clinics, Health Education sessions in schools, and clinics for the ascertainment of deafness all demand more of the Health Visitors' time and reduce the hours available for home visiting. Three Health Visitors in this Division have been specially trained in the early ascertainment of deafness in young children and they carry out tests on all children under the age of 5 years who are considered to be at risk. A pure-tone audiometer has also been obtained for Divisional use and all children in their last year at Infant Schools will be tested as soon as possible. Treatment is arranged where necessary in consultation with the family doctor.

In 1961 a pilot scheme designed to improve liaison between family doctors and the Health Visitors was started. It was agreed that an Assistant Health Visitor should pay a weekly visit to the consulting rooms following morning surgery to meet both doctors in this particular practice and discuss and possibly resolve any problems which either side might have. It later proved that fortnightly visits to the surgery were adequate, and if it became necessary between such visits

for the doctor to contact the Health Visitor they did so between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. at the Clinic, Monday to Friday, or by telephone at her home address at other times. Ambulant patients with problems could also be sent to the Clinic between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. each morning. This scheme was introduced on a slightly modified basis with two other practitioners in the Division. Consideration is now being given to the attachment of Health Visitors to all practices, and it is intended that Health Visitors will visit the patients on the general practitioner's register no matter where they live provided the address is in the Divisional Area. At the present time the Health Visitors have a defined district. Should this scheme be introduced, mobility will be essential and all Health Visitors will require motor cars.

A time-consuming part of the Health Visitors work is visiting the aged especially those recommended for chiropody treatment.

Details are given later in this report of the activities of the Health Visitor in the ever expanding Health Education programmes.

The following is an Analysis of the work undertaken by Health Visitors during 1962.

Visits :—

To expectant mothers	...	...	...	...	...	198
To children under 1 year	...	...	9,647			
To children aged 1—2 years	...	4,584				
To children aged 1—5 years	...	6,976			21,207	
To tuberculosis households	...	...	...	...	893	
To other cases	...	...	...	...	...	17,097
To School Health Cases	...	...	...	...	...	1,273
Ineffective visits	...	...	...	...	...	3,357
Total						44,025

Clinic and School Sessions :—

Maternity and Child Welfare	2,260
Ultra Violet Light	43
Specialist—Chest	27
—Other	244
School Health	1,675

HOME NURSING — Section 25

The Staff of the Home Nursing Service in the Division at 31st December 1962 consisted of 21 full-time nurses and 2 employed part-time. With the exception of 1 State Enrolled Nurse who was employed on part-time duties, all the Staff are State Registered Nurses who have also received District Training approved by the Queen's Institute of District Nurses. The staff who are able to drive cars are either authorised to use their own vehicles on official business or have been provided with County Owned motor vehicles.

Instructions regarding treatment are sent directly by the family doctors to the Home Nurses; in effect the two are working as one team. This type of team work is desirable for all domiciliary nursing services and every effort is being made to build up a similar relationship with the family doctors and the District Midwives and Health Visitors.

Evidence of the high regard held for District Nurses by patients is seen each week in the Acknowledgement columns of the local newspaper.

A full range of modern nursing equipment is available for issue by the Home Nurse to facilitate her work and to improve the comfort of the patient. Mention was made in my report last year of the introduction of disposable syringes and needles. During 1962 the County Council authorised the supply of disposable bed pads and pants for incontinent patients. The issue of these items means much less laundry for the patients' relatives and saves the time of the Nurse : Arrangements were completed with the regional Hospital Board whereby laundry of incontinent patients can be cleaned at Wathwood Hospital.

The Home Nurses and Health Visitors are often instrumental in arranging financial relief for patients through such agencies as the National Society for Cancer Relief and the Madame Curie Fund. I am grateful for the help which we receive from these voluntary organisations. The total sum disbursed in the year was £250.

The following are statistics relating to the work of the Home Nurses in 1962. It will be seen that they made 54,796 visits to 1,858 patients. Nearly half of the patients nursed were aged 65 or over and they were visited on 34,704 occasions. 393 patients had more than 24 visits each during the year.

SUMMARY OF TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR

(i.e. Cases completed during year plus cases still under treatment on 31st December)

Classification	No. of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	No. of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year
Medical	1,339	43,595
Surgical	321	7,548
Infectious Diseases	11	157
Tuberculosis	26	2,092
Maternal complications	132	1,027
Others	29	377
TOTALS:	1,858	54,796
Patients included above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year	913	34,704
Children included above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year	62	641
Patients included above who have had more than 24 visits during the year	393	33,094

Total number of staff weeks worked during year on home nursing	1,050
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Of the total of 1,858 patients nursed during the year 1,403 cases were completed by the 31st December. The main categories of diseases for which these patients were treated included Respiratory diseases (i.e. Bronchitis, Pneumonia but not Tuberculosis) 171; Anaemias 153; Complications of pregnancy 125; Skin diseases (i.e. boils, carbuncles, etc.) 102; Constipation 90; Diseases of the heart and arteries 83. The treatment consisted of injections in 691 cases and general nursing in 372 cases. Antibiotics were administered by injection in 325 cases and drugs for anaemias accounted for 258 cases in which injections were given. 9,332 visits were made by Home Nurses for the sole purpose of giving injections.

In the Autumn a survey of the work performed by the Home Nurses in the Division over a period of 28 days was made. At the same time similar surveys were being conducted in the Harrogate and Horsforth Divisions.

HOME NURSE TRAINING SCHEME

The County now trains its own Home Nurses. Nurses who possess the S.R.N. qualification can only be accepted for temporary appointments. If they agree to undergo the approved course of training for the Queen's Institute of District Nurses they are seconded to another Division for a period of 3 or 4 months if they have had less than 18 months experience of Home Nursing. In our own Division, Mrs. Hucknall, Senior Nursing Sister, Rawmarsh, and Mrs. E. Brooks, Senior Nursing Sister, Thurnscoe, have been selected as Sisters in charge of Training. The Nurse under instruction remains under the supervision of one or other of these Senior Sisters for the whole of the period. Lectures are held at Wakefield and three weeks are spent at the Johnson Memorial Home, Sheffield. Mrs. W. Taylor, Area Nursing Officer, and Miss V. Dunford, Divisional Nursing Officer, supervise the overall

training programme. We have already trained 4 nurses in the Division under this scheme and all passed the examination conducted by an independent examiner of the Queen's Institute of District Nurses. Three of our own staff of Home Nurses have been similarly trained in other Divisions and passed the examination at the end of the training period. The fully trained Nurses attend Refresher Courses at regular intervals. Four attended such a course at Grantley Hall.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION — Section 26

Smallpox Vaccination

No. of Persons Vaccinated or Re-Vaccinated during 1962 :—

Age at 31/12/62 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1962	1—4 1958/61	5—14 1948/57	15 or over before 1948	Total
No. Vaccinated					
Dearne	187	206	618	326	1337
Conisbrough	100	113	161	87	461
Mexborough	78	83	95	106	362
Wath	71	78	118	168	435
Swinton	56	125	116	87	384
Rawmarsh	67	120	190	101	478
Total	559	725	1298	875	3457
No. Re-vaccinated					
Dearne	—	4	31	264	299
Conisborough	—	—	10	35	45
Mexborough	—	1	39	108	148
Wath	—	—	13	103	116
Swinton	—	1	20	70	91
Rawmarsh	—	4	17	94	115
Total	—	10	130	674	814

This disease in its major form kills one in three of those who develop the complaint. The disease will tend to be imported more commonly owing to air travel. Treatment is not effective in preventing death or disfigurement. The disease is prevented only by vaccination in infancy and re-vaccination in adult life.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Immunisations

Urban District	No. of children primarily Immunised in 1962			No. of children given booster doses during 1962
	Under 5 yrs.	5—14 years	Total	
Conisbrough	220	76	296	218
Dearne	281	141	422	159
Mexborough	227	12	239	126
Wath	139	67	206	350
Swinton	210	57	267	109
Rawmarsh	224	65	289	155
Total	1301	418	1719	1117

The immunisation rate in school children is excellent and well above the minimum safe level of 75%. If Diphtheria became prevalent it is the under fives who would be most involved. Children should be protected before they are a year old and there is need to increase the numbers immunised in the under 5 age group.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Details at 31st December, 1962

	No. of persons completely Vaccinated during 1962		Total persons completely Vaccinated at 31/12/62	
	3 injections	4 injections	3 injections	4 injections
Children born in years 1947 — 1962	4115	1423	26420	8228
Young Persons	2054	—	10735	—
TOTAL	6169	1423	37155	8228

AMBULANCE SERVICE — Section 27

The Divisional Area is served by the County Ambulance Station at Dunford House, Wath-upon-Dearne. The Station Officer is Mr. F. Hyde, G.I.A.O., who has kindly supplied the statistics listed below. The Staff of 25 includes 16 male driver-attendants, 2 female driver-attendants, 5 shift leaders and 2 Clerk/Telephonists.

No. of patients conveyed	32,740
No. of journeys	5,727
Total mileage 1-1-62 to 31-12-62) ...	175,161

The six vehicles stationed at Wath are all equipped with short wave radio communication sets. Two vehicles were replaced during the year. The Station Superintendent attended a two day course at Leeds Infirmary on advanced first-aid, covering emergency resuscitation, emergency mid-wifery, and emergency treatment of the unconscious casualty suffering from brain injury. The instruction covered mouth to mouth breathing and cardiac massage. The Divisional Medical Officer also attended a demonstration at the Leeds General Infirmary arranged by the Surgeon in charge of the Casualty Department. These lectures were followed by instruction to all members of the Ambulance Staff by Dr. J. Hall, Deputy Medical Officer of Health and were accompanied by films on Mouth to Mouth Breathing and Emergency Child Birth by the Divisional Nursing Officer Miss V. Dunford.

The Ambulance Depot is completely modern and has its own inspection pit and maintenance department. Major repairs are referred to County Ambulance Headquarters, Birkenshaw, Bradford.

The Ambulance Depot telephone number is Wath-upon-Dearne 2234/5 night and day, and any person can order an ambulance for any accident or emergency childbirth where it is apparent that emergency hospital treatment is required. All members of the service hold a valid certificate of the St. John Ambulance Association.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS

—CARE AND AFTER CARE — Section 28

Nursing Equipment in the Home :

1,643 issues of various forms of nursing equipment were made in 1962. These items ranged from Feeding Cups and Walking Sticks to Hospital Beds and Hydraulic Hoists.

Each Home Nurse keeps a stock of smaller items of equipment and the larger items are stored with a reserve supply of minor items at Wath-upon-Deane and Mexborough. A Monthly Return of available equipment is sent to Central Office at Wakefield so that transfers can be readily effected between Divisional Areas as the occasion demands.

Every use is made of disposable items of equipment such as bed pads and pants for incontinent patients and plastic syringes and disposable needles.

Enuresis Alarms are made available for use with children who are habitual bed-wetters, on the recommendations of the Child Health Specialists and other Medical Officers. 18 Alarms were available at the end of December 1962 and they had been issued 57 times in all.

Hospital After-care :

2 Health Visitors in the Division visit the Montagu Hospital, Mexborough, Fullerton Hospital, Denaby Main and the Wathwood Hospital, Wath-upon-Deane, each week for the purpose of liaison duties. The Hospitals at Mexborough and Denaby Main provide for all categories of patients, whilst Wathwood Hospital is primarily for Chest cases. More recently direct liaison has been established in the person of the Divisional Nursing Officer with the Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham.

The following is a Summary of the work performed by the Health Visitor at the Wathwood Hospital during the year 1962 :—

Number of visits to Hospital	...	...	...	...	47
Number of interviews in Hospital	...	...	...	...	242

Number of home visits	5
Number of investigations of home conditions ...	219
Number of cases for supervision by Health Visitor on discharge	53
Number of Home Nurses arranged for patients on discharge	Nil
Number of Home Helps arranged for patients on discharge	4
Number of cases for which Convalescent Home Treatment arranged	Nil
Number of cases for special environment investigations	3

The Health Visitor, Mrs. M. Jenkinson, reports as follows :—

“ The trend of work has altered at Wathwood Hospital. 35 beds have been closed during the year so that structural alterations may be carried out. Even so there have been more admissions. There have not been many ‘long stay’ patients, but more non-tubercular chests in for a short stay for investigation—bronchioscopy, etc.

CASES OF INTEREST

Male patient aged 51 years—Non-tubercular chest

When this patient, a bachelor, was ready for discharge his landlady could not take him back because of her own ill health. I rang the Welfare Officer at his place of employment and was given a list of addresses. On discharge the patient went to other lodging.

Female patient aged 81 years—Acute bronchitis

Admitted as an emergency, also very deaf. Neighbours came with her and left her house key with the ward staff. In April, a son came to the hospital and was very objectionable to the staff—he took his mother’s house key after signing for it. In July the ward staff told me that the patient had no visitors at all and no money. The other patients were buying

her personal requirements, she had no letters either. I went to see the patient again and she told me that her son, after obtaining the key, had gone into her house and taken her pension book, rent book, and bank book. She said all the money she had had was 10/- on two occasions, one in April when her son took the key, and the other in a letter dated 29th June. He had not been to see her since he had taken the key, and told her he would pay the rent. I rang the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance Office—they said they didn't even know that the patient had a pension book but they would look into the matter. A fortnight later I rang again, saying that the patient still had no money. Shortly after this the Hospital had a letter saying that the son had drawn the money and promised to pay back all that he had drawn. He came to see his mother and she signed for him to continue drawing her pension. He then promised that if his mother was discharged from the hospital and had a Home Help, he and his wife would go over to see her and keep an eye on her. The patient was discharged but in a very short time she was re-admitted because it was too much for them to go over regularly to see her. They have a car. She does now receive letters and is not without money.

Female patient aged 49 years—Pulmonary Tuberculosis

This patient is divorced but receives no maintenance. She had been working as a housekeeper and her 15 year old daughter was living with her. The daughter is a weaver and had gone into lodgings whilst her mother was in hospital. The patient had been in Wathwood Hospital on a previous occasion, in March 1960. As she was very upset about her financial position I rang the National Assistance Board and they told me that as long as the patient was in hospital her rent would be paid and she would have a National Assistance grant of 16s. 6d. per week. I was able to tell her this right away.

Female patient aged 19 years—Pulmonary Tuberculosis

This patient had previously had a T.B. kidney removed in Doncaster Royal Infirmary. Her husband is a miner and she had an eight month old baby. The family had been from

one lodging to another. Neither the patient's family nor her husband's family were at all helpful. They were on the housing list. This matter was discussed with the Medical Officer of Health, who was successful in his application for the re-housing of this patient on her discharge from hospital.

Male patient—Non-tubercular chest

When this patient was almost ready for discharge I contacted the Health Visitor who arranged for the house to be aired and a Home Help to attend, as he lives alone.

Male patient aged 26—Bronchial asthma

Admitted from the fair at Chapeltown. The ward sister was very concerned because she had given the patient a 'sick note' and he had not sent it in to the Insurance Office, and yet he was obviously short of money. He told me that he had been in Leeds General Infirmary from the 13th to 29th September and the Almoner there had obtained money for him from the National Assistance Board. I told him he must still send his 'sick note' to the Insurance Office to be credited with stamps. He then told me he was out of benefit because he had served a prison sentence for assault, and his parents wanted nothing to do with him.

I rang the National Assistance Board and they said they would deal with him, and give him a grant whilst in hospital. When he was ready for discharge from the hospital I rang the National Assistance Board from the hospital and it was arranged that the patient should go down from the hospital at 10 a.m. the next morning to collect a travel voucher for Grimsby, to travel the day after.

Before he left the hospital he went round the ward collecting money from the men for items they wished to be brought in. He did not return, nor did he return the money. The police were notified. He had not gone to Grimsby. He was picked up a few days later in a hospital at Halifax—bronchial asthma. He served another prison sentence.

General

Liaison exists with the hospitals in neighbouring areas, through liaison Health Visitors in other divisions and through almoners of the hospital concerned.

Health Visitors provide background reports of patients admitted to hospital and special reports are submitted in respect of all patients awaiting admission to the Geriatric Units at Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham, and Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.

After-care is given in many cases on discharge.

TUBERCULOSIS AFTER-CARE

59 Patients were receiving extra nourishment grants, is the way of 2 free pints of milk daily, at the end of 1962. 33 grants were made during the year and 29 discontinued. All applications which are initiated by the Health Visitor are checked and counter-signed by the Consultant Chest Physician and are reviewed every two months.

In addition to the liaison established at the Wathwood Hospital where 242 patients were interviewed during the year, a Health Visitor has been specially delegated to attend the Chest Clinic at Mexborough each week to discuss with the Consultant Chest Physician, Dr. J. D. Stevens, any special problems relating to the care of patients and follow-up of contacts. The Division is also served by the Chest Clinic at Rotherham where Dr. A. C. Morrison is Consultant Chest Physician.

All school entrants where parents have given written consent are jelly tested, as are all children who appear not to be in very good health. 1,304 children were tested in 1962, 6 of whom had a positive reaction. These were referred to the Chest Clinic for further investigation and the family doctor is kept informed.

Health Visitors continue to render background reports and lists of contacts in respect of all notified cases. An average of 6 contacts for every notified case is checked.

B.C.G. Vaccination of school children has also continued and 1,264 were vaccinated during 1962 following negative Heaf test. 48 children from Mexborough Grammar

School with strongly positive tuberculin tests were referred to the Chest Physician. Happily no cases of Tuberculosis were discovered in either the children or their contacts. Of the 48 children, 15 had a definite history of contact with a case of Tuberculosis in the past.

Applications for the provision of personal clothing for patients are submitted to the Care Committees at either Doncaster or Rotherham, and these are usually favourably received.

All the District Councils in the Health Division allow priority of housing on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health for active proved cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis where the Medical Officer of Health considers that their present housing accommodation is inadequate or where there is overcrowding, or where the house is situated in areas of gross atmospheric pollution.

The South Yorkshire Mass Radiography Unit visited 5 locations in the Divisional area during 1962 and in all, 6,517 people were X-rayed. 2 cases of active Pulmonary Tuberculosis were discovered and 71 inactive cases. Other non-tuberculosis abnormalities discovered are classified as follows :—

Abnormalities of the Bony Thorax and Soft Tissues—Congenital	... ..	10
Abnormalities of the Bony Thorax and Soft Tissues—Acquired	... ..	7
Bacterial and virus infections of the lungs	...	12
Bronchiectasis	... ..	10
Emphysema	... ..	10
Pulmonary fibrosis—non-tuberculous	... ..	26
Pneumoconiosis—not previously certified	... ..	95
Pneumoconiosis—previously certified	... ..	18
Benign tumours of the lungs and mediastinum	...	2
Carcinoma of the lung and mediastinum	... ..	3
Pleural thickening or calcification — non- tuberculous	... ..	22
Abnormalities of the diaphragm and oesophagus; congenital and acquired	... ..	4
Congenital abnormalities of heart and vessels	...	2
Acquired abnormalities of heart and vessels	...	32

CHIROPODY

2,689 patients were receiving Chiropody treatment through the nine Voluntary Agencies operating a service throughout the Divisional area. A little over 25% of the cases were unable through infirmity, old age or physical handicap, to attend the centres for treatment.

It is estimated that there are 10,300 residents aged 65 and over in the area, so our figures indicate that 25% of all pensioners are receiving the service. When the scheme was introduced in 1960, estimates were based on a 15% acceptance rate. All cases referred for treatment are subject to the approval of the Medical Officer of Health before treatment can commence. Although the Chiropodists' Fees are paid by the Voluntary Associations, the amount is re-imbursed by the County Council on submission of certified claims.

The following is a Summary of treatments carried out in 1962 :—

Voluntary Association	Total Sessions	No. of Patients treated			No. of attendances
		Domi-ciliary	Non-Domi-ciliary	Total	
Bolton-on-Dearne O.A.P. Association	30	15	68	83	328
Conisbrough & Denaby Main O.A.P. Welfare Committee	123	85	280	365	1452
Goldthorpe O.A.P. Association	46	52	103	155	592
Mexborough Old Folk's Welfare Committee	211	131	478	609	2406
Swinton Aged Peoples Welfare Committee	159	106	255	361	1917
Rawmarsh Aged Peoples Welfare Committee	176	125	358	483	2117
Thurnscoe O.A.P. Association	31	18	69	87	353
Thurnscoe W.V.S.	47	45	115	160	619
Wath-on-Dearne Aged Peoples Welfare Com'tee	141	119	267	386	1684
Total	964	696	1993	2689	11468

I would like to express my thanks to the officials of the Voluntary Associations and the Chiropodists for their services.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Mothercraft—Public Health teaching

A regular programme of mothercraft teaching and talks on public health work has been carried on in seven of our ten Senior Modern Schools. The Health Visitors teach basically to the same syllabus and are thus able to interchange schools in case of illness or holidays, so providing continuity.

Each Health Visitor spends approximately one half day each week in Secondary Modern Schools lecturing mainly to school leavers, but this teaching could be extended to all pupils if time permitted.

Heads of the other three schools would like the Health Visitors to visit their schools but owing to the shortage of Health Visitors in this area we cannot, for the time being, start any more projects.

Occasionally, Health Visitors have gone into Junior Schools to talk to all children on personal hygiene but this again is limited by the time available.

After hearing about so many young people and families taking camping holidays, one Health Visitor visited a camp to give campers a talk on Food Hygiene and Personal Hygiene in the camp.

Home Safety

Rawmarsh, Conisbrough and Wath-on-Deerne Urban District Councils held full scale Home Safety programmes during which Health Visitors visited all schools in the areas and during their spare time talked to Mother's Meetings and Aged People.

The Divisional Medical Officer or Divisional Nursing Officer attend Home Safety Meetings in the area.

Smoking and Lung Cancer

Students at the Day Training College, Swinton, are particularly interested in this subject and have had lively discussions.

Films and literature have been supplied to them by the Divisional Medical Officer.

All pupils at the Swinton Comprehensive School have seen the film 'Time Pulls a Trigger.'

Letters on the subject have been sent to parents of scholars at Secondary Modern Schools throughout this area.

Ante-natal Clinics and Child Welfare Clinics

Health Education is carried out as a matter of routine at all our Clinics.

To support our Health Education activities we have at our disposal two film strip projectors, a 16 m.m. sound film projector, three types of screens and six flannelgraphs. Films are loaned from our own County Film Library and national distributors as required.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE — Section 29

Establishment of Domestic Helps	79
Number of Domestic Helps employed at	
31-12-62	174 part-time (equivalent of 83.9 full-time)

Groups receiving assistance :—

	No. of Cases	Hours
1. Maternity (including expectant mothers)	114	9,087
2. Tuberculosis	3	196
3. Chronic Sick		
(a) aged 65 plus	1,108	159,864
(b) aged 65	81	10,096
4. Others	50	4,043
Totals	1,356	183,286

The provision of Domestic Help is usually based on a Medical Certificate from the Family Doctor and may be provided where some person is ill, aged, mentally defective or to care for young children where the mother may have been admitted to hospital or otherwise ill. The service is also provided when required for expectant mothers before, during and after confinement.

The Home Help Service is not a free service, each applicant is required to complete a form giving details of their financial circumstances and the charge is assessed after consideration of these details. Persons in receipt of a Supplementary Pension from the National Assistance Board are not charged.

In exceptional circumstances and where this is authorised by the Divisional Medical Officer and the County Medical Officer a 24-hour service can be provided.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

1. Subnormal or Severely Subnormal

Division No. 26

Number under Care and Guidance	... ..	191
Number of new Ascertainments	... ..	34
Number attending Training Centre	... ..	101

2. Mentally Ill

Number discharged from Psychiatric Hospital	144
Number requiring After-care	135
Number of visits involved for After-care, and patients referred from Out-patient Clinics	751
Number of cases referred to Out-patient Psychiatric Clinics	96
Number referred to Rehabilitation Centres	7

There is excellent co-operation with the medical superintendent and the staff at Middlewood Hospital, Sheffield. Mental Welfare Officers may visit in-patients in the hospital, or discuss any case with the psychiatrist at the hospital. The number of requests from the hospital for after-care during 1962 was 136.

A liaison committee has been formed and meetings are held each month. Cases discussed are those presenting special difficulty.

A Mental Health Exhibition was held during two days in October, 1962, at the Child Welfare Centre, Goldthorpe. The programme included talks by consultant psychiatrists and social workers, films, "Brains Trusts" etc.

There was an exhibition and sale of articles made by patients at the Middlewood Hospital, Sheffield. Also included in the programme was an exhibition of handicrafts made by trainees of the County Training Centre, Wath-upon-Deane, which was open to the public during the two days of this Mental Health Exhibition.

Out-Patient Clinics

Psychiatric out-patients at the Barnsley Beckett Hospital and the Doncaster Royal Infirmary are attended by mental welfare officers, Mrs. F. H. Redman and Mrs. M. K. Page respectively. The consultant psychiatrist is Dr. M. Jeffrey.

All new patients at these clinics are interviewed first by the mental welfare officer before being seen by the consultant psychiatrist. A full social history is obtained from each patient. There is an average of 320 new patients seen at each clinic during the year. Follow-up visits are made to patients in their own homes at the request of the consultant. Domiciliary visits with the psychiatrist, to take social histories, are also made. The number of patients seen in their own homes has increased greatly during the past year.

After-care Club, Rock House, Swinton.

The first meeting was held on the 24th August, 1961, and was attended by six people. Attendances have increased steadily and the average attendance is now twenty.

With the advent of the new workshops, the adult section were able to commence sub-contract work, and this includes stick splitting, drawing boards, blackboards, dolls cots, fibre pots, and Kraft paper sugar bags, bean bags, black-out curtains for schools and canteens, and feather flicks. It is hoped to increase the sub-contract work during the coming year.

The adult male trainees help to maintain the Training Centre grounds, and also help to cultivate a plot of ground.

The adult females are responsible for the Centre laundry, and an electric washing machine was obtained during the year for this purpose.

At the Mental Health Exhibition held at Goldthorpe, a display of work was presented for public inspection.

There is a flourishing parent teacher association and bi-monthly social evenings are greatly enjoyed by parents, friends, teachers, and adult trainees. Members of the teaching staff have attended refresher courses at Grantley Hall, and particular interest has been in art.

When the junior trainees are on holiday and the school meals service is not in operation, meals for the adult trainees are provided by a local contractor and this arrangement works admirably.

Three special coaches convey the trainees to and from the Centre daily, and despite weather difficulties, no undue hazards have been experienced.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The duties of the School Health Service have been maintained during 1962. The general health of all the school children remains at the high level of the post-war years.

The problems of over-nutrition and obesity continued to present itself to School Medical Officers—a problem for which there is no easy remedy. The suggested raising of the calorific value of school dinners by some authorities will not alleviate the position. No medical objection could be raised to the raising of the protein content only.

An important innovation during the year has been the acquisition of a pure tone audiometer. This machine transmits a series of 'pure tones' at known frequencies and intensities to ear phones. The responses of the subject are graphed and reveal the pattern and degree of loss of hearing. The audiometer will be used routinely to test the hearing of all school children in the division at the age of six, any other children who are suspected of deafness and those children who may be 'at risk', e.g. those whose mothers contracted an illness during pregnancy. The machine will be operated by specially selected and trained health visitors and the results after only a short period of use are encouraging.

The Division is fortunate in having the services of a Consultant Paediatrician, Dr. C. C. Harvey, a Consultant Psychiatrist—Dr. J. D. Orme and a Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon Miss Mary Jones and Dr. S. K. Bannerjee, Ophthalmologist, to whom cases of difficulty are referred.

Drs. Barbara Demaine, Mary Menzies and J. D. Hall are responsible for the ascertainment of pupils requiring special educational treatment and Dr. S. K. Pande has performed many of the routine medical inspections and immunisations and vaccinations of the department. I am grateful also for the invaluable work and assistance of the Divisional Nursing Officer, Miss V. Dunford, and all the Health Visitors and School Nurses who have worked so assiduously. My acknowledgements are also due to Drs. P. L. and B. R. Baker for their help during the year.

VITAL STATISTICS

Table I

Inspections of School Children 1962

Entrants	2,148
First Year Secondary	2,074
Last Year Secondary	1,791
	<hr/>
Total ...	6,013
	<hr/>
No. of Special Inspections	2,639
No. of Re-Inspections	235
	<hr/>
Total ...	2,874
	<hr/>
Total Inspections ...	8,887

Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected :

Satisfactory	99.3%
Found to Require Treatment	7.3%

The percentage requiring treatment is lower than the national average, and shows a reduction on the previous year.

The percentage of pupils found to be satisfactory on examination remains high, and is an indication of the good nutritional state of the country as a whole.

Table II

Cleanliness and Head Infestation

Total No. examinations made for this purpose	16,830
Total No. found infested	637
Total percentage found infested	3.8%
(England and Wales 1.5%; West Riding 2%)	

The present level of louse infestation remains low and is an indication of a reservoir of infection, which unless efforts at total eradication are continued, could lead to an increase at any time.

Table III

Care of Handicapped Children

Milton Day School—E.S.N.	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Residential School—E.S.N.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„	„	—Deaf or Partially Deaf	...	...	...	...	13
„	„	—Deaf E.S.N.	...	...	...	...	—
„	„	—PARTIALLY Sighted	...	...	...	...	2
„	„	—Blind	...	...	...	...	3
„	„	—Delicate	...	...	...	...	6
„	„	—Cerebral Palsy	...	...	...	...	8
„	„	—Physically Handicapped	...	...	...	...	...
		excluding cerebral palsy	...	...	...	...	1
„	„	—Epileptic	...	...	...	...	—
„	„	—Maladjusted	...	...	...	...	2
Total							113

The ascertainment of the handicapped child is a co-operative effort by schools, school health services and family doctors.

The largest category is always that of the educationally subnormal and the commonest cause of physical handicapping is cerebral palsy.

Table IV

Tuberculin Jelly Testing School Entrants

No. Tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,802
No. Positive	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
No. Negative	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,796

The test is a simple and quick patch one applied to all school entrants. The presence of a positive result denotes a naturally acquired infection with tuberculosis, usually to a mild degree. Although the child is not usually ill and requires no treatment, it is a helpful procedure in tracing infectious cases of tuberculosis.

Table V

B.C.G. Vaccination 13 years and older School Children

No. of children offered testing and vaccination if necessary	...	...	...	—
No. of acceptances	...	...	...	—
Percentage of acceptances	...	...	...	—

Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test :

No. Tested	1,753
------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

Result of Test :

No. Positive	...	...	...	...	...	...	414
No. Negative	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,272
No. not ascertained	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Percent positive	...	...	...	...	...	...	24%
No. vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,264

The percentage of 13 year old school children who by virtue of a negative skin test show non-infection by tuberculosis is at the expected level for the country as a whole. Parental acceptance of the necessity for B.C.G. testing and vaccination is now improving.

Vaccination and Immunisation

Full statistical details are given in the remainder of the Annual Report. Immunisation against Diphtheria and Tetanus was offered to all school children in the infants and junior schools. The parental response has been fairly satisfactory and is at the national level. 100% response remains however the aim. Oral vaccine against Poliomyelitis is now used throughout the division and refusal to accept vaccination is correspondingly lower.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

The Hospital Services for the area are administered by the Rotherham and Mexborough Hospital Management Committee and the Barnsley Hospital Management Committee on behalf of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board.

General Hospital Services are provided mainly by the Montagu Hospital, Mexborough; Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham; and the Beckett Hospital, Barnsley.

Infectious Diseases Hospitals include Kendray Isolation Hospital, Barnsley; Tickhill Road, Hospital, Doncaster, and Lodge Moor Hospital, Sheffield.

Maternity Units are available at the Montagu Hospital, Mexborough; Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham; St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley, and Listerdale Maternity Home, Wickersley.

Chest Clinics

The area is served by two Chest Clinics, one being at 'Whateley House,' Cemetery Road, Mexborough (Consultant Chest Physician Dr. J. D. Stevens) and the second is at 'Chatham House', Chatham Street, Rotherham, where Dr. A. C. Morrison is Consultant Chest Physician.

Problem Families

Meetings are held of a Committee formed for the correlation of information relating to children neglected or ill-treated in their own home. The Medical Officer of Health is the designated Officer and the following Departments and Organisations are represented on the Committee :—

The Public Health Department by Medical Officers, Health Visitors, Mental Health Social Workers and Public Health Inspectors.

The Education Department by the Divisional Education Officer and School Welfare Officers.

Other Representatives come from the District Councils' Housing Departments; N.S.P.C.C.; Welfare Division; National Assistance Board.

The information available from all these sources is correlated at the meeting and decisions taken by the Committee as to the best method of assisting these families and improving their circumstances.

The County Council operate a scheme of rent guarantee to safeguard the interests of District Councils in selected cases where there was a danger of the families being evicted, broken up and the children being taken into care.

SECTION "C"

Sections "C", "D", and "E" have been contributed by Mr. H. Brearley, Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection

The town was divided into six refuse collection rounds and six Karrier Bantam Refuse Collection Vehicles were in use. 24 employees were engaged on this work and a weekly service was maintained.

A total of 320,922 bin premises were visited and apart from one instance of newly erected three storey flats, no difficulties were encountered. After discussions with the appropriate Trade Union, difficulties met with regarding the three storey flats were easily ironed out.

The Municipal Bin Scheme was in operation and 323 new dustbins were issued. This figure was slightly less than the one for the previous year and so maintained the annual reduction in the number of bins supplied.

Refuse Disposal

There were 5,279 loads of refuse dealt with and this was deposited in the quarry of the Coalfields Brickyard. Tipping was controlled and a Fordson Major Tractor was used. The area allocated for tipping purposes by the Brickyard Company was reaching its extremity and negotiations were opened with the National Coal Board to resume tipping on a site at Pastures Road. Difficulties encountered during the year were from the shortage of soil for covering purposes and fires caused by children during school holidays.

There were also 1,461 trade refuse loads handled. Over the past few years this figure has continually been increasing, due, no doubt, to the fact that more commodities and particularly food-stuffs are being delivered in cartons and crates to the shops.

Salvage

There was an abundant supply of paper and cardboard available for salvage purposes and the income for the year

was a total of £1,188. 13s. 4d. This figure was £187 less than that for the preceding year due to two reasons. Firstly, considerable damage was done to the waste paper bales by children and several tons of paper had to be returned to the Baling Depot, and re-baled. This resulted in small loads of paper available for collection and a duplication of work. Several children were dealt with by the Juvenile Court. The second reason was that, by order of the Thames Board Mills, the paper had to be transported by road instead of rail and, on several occasions, the road vehicles were not large enough to take all the out-put.

It will be seen from the accompanying figures that, apart from waste paper and cardboard there were no other materials available for Salvage. This was due to the fact that only negligible quantities of rags and metals were put out for refuse, the district being combed thoroughly quite often by rag and metal dealers.

Details of Salvage materials were as follows :—

			Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	£	s.	d.
Fibreboard	...	...	79	6	3	732	0	7
Waste Paper	...	...	55	17	3	436	4	9
Newsprint	...	...	2	8	0	20	8	0
						<hr/> £1,188 13 4 <hr/>		

Control of Pests Act, 1949

Destruction of Rats and Mice

One Rodent Operator was employed full time and a systematic survey of Council owned properties e.g. Refuse Tips, Sewerage Farm, Market Hall, etc., and allotments, were carried out.

Free service was given to householders and a small charge was levied on business premises where treatment was found to be necessary. A 10% test of the Sewerage system was made when only one small minor infestation of rats was found. A block control system of treatment was put into operation in that area.

A slight decrease in the number of infestations of both rats and mice was evident and there were no major infestations of either pest. It would appear that the disinfection work over the past few years was showing profit.

Details of the number of premises involved and inspections and treatment are given below :—

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agri- cultural
	(1) Local Author- ity	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (includ- ing Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)	
1. No. of properties in Local Authorities District	22	5692	993	6707	5
2. Total No. of properties inspected as a result of notification	—	191	13	204	—
No. of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common Rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	98	4	102	—
Ship Rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House Mouse Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	72	4	76	5
3. Total No. of properties inspected in the course of survey under the act.	22	673	79	774	5
No. of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common Rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	10	—	—	10	—
Ship Rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House Mouse Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	1	—	—	1	—
4. Total No. of properties otherwise inspected e.g. when visited primarily for some other reason	22	2794	202	3017	—

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agri- cultural
	(1) Local Author- ity	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (includ- ing Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)	
No. of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common Rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	22	2	24	—
Ship Rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House Mouse Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	9	3	12	—
5. Total inspections carried out inc. re-inspections	49	3506	297	3852	12
6. No. of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	11	170	13	194	—
7. Total treatments carried out inc. re-treatment	11	203	17	231	—
8. No. of notices served under Sect. 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work i.e. proofing	—	—	—	—	—
9. No. of cases in which de- fault action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sect. 4 of the Act.	—	—	—	—	—
10. Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
11. No. of block control schemes carried out	—	—	—	—	—
12. Where legal proceedings have been instituted by the Local Authority brief particulars should be given here:			Nil		
13. Any other points of interest			Nil		

Disinfestation

As in former years the majority of infestations were those of Cockroaches, but evidence shows that these are again on the decrease. The number of cases treated during the year 1962 were 70 less than those in the previous year and 91 less than the figure for 1960. Experience shows that the total eradication of this insect pest is a difficult one and a lengthy process, but the amount of time and treatment given to this problem, together with the removal of old houses by the Slum Clearance Programme is steadily showing a result.

Flies were again at a minimum, this probably being due to improved hygiene in houses and shops and the inclement weather of the summer. It was also noted that the housewife is becoming more fly conscious and small proprietary brand fly killers are noticed in the houses.

Malathion and Pybuthrin were found to be successful against flies.

A free disinfestation service was given and insecticides issued. A routine inspection of all tenants moving from Slum Clearance Areas was made and treatment given where necessary and also as a precautionary measure.

The number of premises treated, for the reasons stated, was as follows :—

Cockroaches	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156
Flies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Silverfish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Bed Bugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Red Spider	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Moths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Crickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fleas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Precautionary Measures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52

Animal Destructor

The humane destruction of animals was carried out in the Council Yard, in co-operation with the R.S.P.C.A. Although this service has only been operating for a matter of just over a year, it has proved that it was a very necessary one in the district and has been used extensively both by the R.S.P.C.A., the Police and by private citizens. One result has been that carcasses of animals are no longer found in the canal. A total of 263 dogs and 48 cats were destroyed for the owners, 11 dogs for the Police and 3 dogs and 8 cats for the R.S.P.C.A.

Although the major part of slum clearance has been carried out there were still small "pockets" of bad housing which needed weeding out and attention was given to these.

Since 1955 a total of 444 families have been rehoused from Slum Clearance properties and several of these families who had resided in poor circumstances have improved beyond all doubts in their living conditions.

The water supply was pure and adequate and the area was satisfactorily served by the sewerage system. The one great problem of the district was the polluted atmosphere caused by both industrial and domestic smoke and fumes.

Figures will be given in another part of this report.

Water Supply

Up to the 1st April, 1962, the Council Water Undertaking supplied water to the Urban District from the Ludwell Spring and Borehole at Pitt Street, but after that date the Undertaking passed to the Sheffield Corporation.

Several repairs to mains and de-silting of services where necessary were carried out. The quality of the water supplied was good and apart from one area situated at Windhill there was no particular shortage. Approach was made to the Sheffield Corporation regarding the Windhill area and the Council were informed that the Water Board would augment the supply to that particular area as soon as possible.

Sewage Disposal

Apart from the Roman Terrace area, the sewage of the district was treated at the Pastures Road Sewage Works, and work was carried out satisfactorily.

The Roman Terrace area sewage was treated by the Swinton Urban District Council.

Advice was sought from a sewage consultant regarding a new sewerage system for the northern part of the area where a new housing site is being planned on the site of the old Miners' Hostel.

Sanitary Inspections of the District

Details of the inspections carried out during the year were as follows :—

Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Bake Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Common Lodging House	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Temporary Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,864
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	283
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,022
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	283
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119
Restaurants and Cafes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Other Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	609
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milk Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Smoke Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Vermin Infestation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	976
Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79

Complaints

The number of complaints received rose from 356 in the previous year to 1,155. The majority of these were in respect of property repairs and the increase in the number of complaints received and dealt with was due to extensive damage to property caused in the severe February gales.

Overcrowding

No case of severe overcrowding came to the notice of the Department.

Tents, Vans and Sheds

There were 2 licensed caravan sites, one for 4 caravans and one for 15 caravans. The site licensed at premises adjoining the Wharf, Church Street, was kept in a most insanitary condition and the figure of 15 caravans was increased to 25. None of the conditions had been complied with since the licence was issued and court action had to be taken under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. There were three successful prosecutions of the owner and the licence was revoked by court order towards the end of the year. Several of the caravans were removed but the site was not finally wound up by the year end.

Considerable trouble was caused by the influx of gypsy type caravans which periodically invaded the District and parked on various sites throughout the town. Various measures were taken, with the co-operation of the Police, to move them but it was found that the occupiers of the caravans were engaged in the Rag and Metal trade and on removal, the caravans were parked elsewhere in neighbouring Authorities. The occupiers had not a good mode of living and caused nuisances wherever they went, leaving accumulations of refuse and excreta. Some residents of the town were caused embarrassment by horses wandering into the gardens.

It is feared that certain residents could be encouraging these illicit caravan sites by supplying water to the occupiers.

Common Lodging Houses

The Common Lodging House situated at Lees Buildings was inspected 28 times and the registration of the premises was renewed. Improvements were made in the Central Heating System.

DEPOSIT GAUGE READINGS - PERIOD JANUARY—DECEMBER, 1962

Site of Gauge — In front of the Urban District Council Offices, corner of Adwick Road and Doncaster Road, Mexborough.

Gauge Number — D.326.

Metric Factor — (g. deposit to g/100m. 2) 1302.

British Factor — (g. deposit to tons/mi. 2) 33.19

Analysis of Matter Collected in Atmospheric Deposit Gauge per Calendar month		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
WATER pH Value TOTAL UNDIS- SOLVED MATTER Soluble in CS ₂ Ash Other Combustible Matter TOTAL DISSOLVED MATTER Ca++ Cl— SO ₄	m.m. rain	56.00 4.1	19.00 3.8	27.00 4.0	49.00 5.2	67.00 4.7	11.00 7.0	40.00 6.6	89.00 5.9	68.00 5.1	12.00 4.7	37.00 4.2	27.00 4.5
	tons per sq. mile	12.55	6.90	8.86	7.30	10.89	7.63	11.15	12.18	6.44	7.53	5.41	10.26
	"	0.17	0.07	0.13	0.03	0.13	0.03	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.13	0.13	0.17
	"	8.83	5.04	6.57	5.44	7.97	5.48	8.33	8.79	4.41	5.01	3.79	6.60
	"	3.55	1.79	2.16	1.83	2.79	2.12	2.72	3.32	1.93	2.39	1.49	3.49
	"	18.79	7.80	12.41	9.36	6.60	3.05	4.98	7.90	6.34	5.58	7.79	14.07
	"	2.32	0.80	1.56	0.83	0.76	0.32	0.53	1.13	0.73	0.53	0.76	0.83
	"	2.29	1.39	1.33	1.00	1.03	0.56	0.80	1.59	0.70	0.86	1.63	2.75
	"	7.60	2.26	4.65	3.12	2.66	1.06	2.16	3.09	2.79	2.29	3.25	3.85
	TOTAL SOLIDS	31.33	14.70	21.27	16.66	17.49	10.69	16.13	20.08	12.78	13.11	13.38	24.33

The lead peroxide instruments and deposit gauge readings are enclosed.

SULPHUR GAUGE READINGS — 1962 — Wt. Ba SO₄

Period	Station	Area Exposed in Sq. Cm.	In Sample (Mg)	In Control (Mg)	Due to Exposure (Mg)	Wt of SO ₃ collected Mg/100 sq.cm/day
Jan. 1962	Bailey		No	Record		
	Highwoods		No	Record		
	Hanby	103·0	270·0	4·0	266·0	3·06
	Market Hall		No	Record		
	Sewage Works.....	99·0	289·0	4·0	285·0	3·41
	Water Tower	100·0	306·0	4·0	302·0	3·58
	1st Y.E.P.	102·0	333·0	4·0	329·0	3·82
	2nd Y.E.P.	101·0	317·0	4·0	313·0	3·67
	Maple Road, Highwoods Est.	98·0	505·0	4·0	501·0	6·05
Feb. 1962	Bailey	100·0	198·0	2·0	196·0	2·40
	Highwoods		No	Record		
	Hanby	98·0	189·0	2·0	187·0	2·29
	Market Hall	100·0	158·0	2·0	156·0	1·91
	Sewage Works.....	100·0	199·0	2·0	197·0	2·42
	Water Tower	99·0	221·0	2·0	219·0	1·47
	1st Y.E.P.	100·0	119·0	2·0	117·0	1·43
	2nd Y.E.P.	99·0	186·0	2·0	184·0	2·28
	Maple Road, Highwoods Est.	100·0	243·0	2·0	241·0	2·96
Mar. 1962	Bailey	100·0	222·0	3·0	219·0	2·35
	Highwoods		No	Record		
	Hanby	103·0	251·0	3·0	248·0	2·52
	Market Hall	103·0	277·0	3·0	274·0	2·85
	Sewage Works.....	101·0	297·0	3·0	294·0	3·12
	Water Tower	99·0	317·0	3·0	314·0	3·40
	1st Y.E.P.	101·0	283·0	3·0	280·0	2·98
	2nd Y.E.P.	99·0	238·0	3·0	235·0	2·55
	Maple Road, Highwoods Est.	100·0	343·0	3·0	340·0	3·65
April 1962	Bailey	100·0	151·0	2·0	149·0	1·74
	Highwoods		No	Record		
	Hanby	98·0	191·0	2·0	189·0	2·29
	Market Hall	98·0	168·0	2·0	166·0	2·01
	Sewage Works.....	99·0	211·0	2·0	209·0	2·50
	Water Tower	100·0	194·0	2·0	192·0	2·27
	1st Y.E.P.	100·0	163·0	2·0	161·0	1·91
	2nd Y.E.P.	98·0	181·0	2·0	179·0	2·16
	Maple Road, Highwoods Est.	99·0	228·0	2·0	226·0	2·70
May. 1962	Bailey	100·0	76·0	4·0	72·0	0·80
	Highwoods		No	Record		
	Hanby	102·0	179·0	4·0	175·0	1·90
	Market Hall	014·0	182·0	4·0	178·0	1·89
	Sewage Works.....	99·0	155·0	4·0	151·0	1·69
	Water Tower	99·0	147·0	4·0	143·0	1·60
	1st Y.E.P.	99·0	176·0	4·0	172·0	1·92
	2nd Y.E.P.	99·0	174·0	4·0	170·0	1·90
	Maple Road, Highwoods Est.	101·0	230·0	4·0	226·0	2·48

SULPHUR GAUGE READINGS, 1962 (continued)
Wt. Ba SO₄

Period	Station	Area Exposed in Sq. Cm.	In Sample (Mg)	In Control (Mg)	Due to Exposure (Mg)	Wt of SO ₃ collected Mg/100 sq.cm/day
June. 1962	Bailey	98·0	124·0	1·0	123·0	1·39
	Highwoods		No	Record		
	Hanby	99·0	109·0	1·0	108·0	1·21
	Market Hall	99·0	145·0	1·0	144·0	1·61
	Sewage Works.....	100·0	111·0	1·0	110·0	1·22
	Water Tower		No	Record		
	1st Y.E.P.	100·0	114·0	1·0	113·0	1·25
	2nd Y.E.P.	99·0	118·0	1·0	117·0	1·31
	Maple Road, Highwoods Est.	100·0	183·0	1·0	182·0	2·02
July 1962	Bailey	99·0	113·0	1·0	112·0	1·29
	Highwoods		No	Record		
	Hanby	101·0	97·0	1·0	96·0	1·09
	Market Hall	104·0	140·0	1·0	139·0	1·53
	Sewage Works	97·0	125·0	1·0	124·0	1·46
	Water Tower		No	Record		
	1st Y.E.P.	100·0	115·0	1·0	114·0	1·30
	2nd Y.E.P.	100·0	128·0	1·0	127·0	1·45
	Maple Road, Highwoods Est.	100·0	140·0	1·0	103·0	1·18
Aug. 1962	Bailey	100·0	147·0	2·0	145·0	1·57
	Highwoods		No	Record		
	Hanby	96·0	143·0	2·0	141·0	1·53
	Market Hall	98·0	169·0	2·0	167·0	1·77
	Sewage Works	99·0	149·0	2·0	147·0	1·55
	Water Tower		No	Record		
	1st Y.E.P.	102·0	106·0	2·0	104·0	1·06
	2nd Y.E.P.	98·0	141·0	2·0	139·0	1·48
	Maple Road, Highwoods Est.	98·0	222·0	2·0	220·0	2·34
Sept. 1962	Bailey	99·0	150·0	1·0	149·0	1·85
	Highwoods		No	Record		
	Hanby	101·0	214·0	1·0	213·0	2·59
	Market Hall	100·0	68·0	1·0	67·0	0·82
	Sewage Works	100·0	155·0	1·0	154·0	1·89
	Water Tower		No	Record		
	1st Y.E.P.	100·0	175·0	1·0	174·0	2·13
	2nd Y.E.P.	100·0	149·0	1·0	148·0	1·82
	Maple Road, Highwoods Est.	104·0	208·0	1·0	207·0	2·44
Oct. 1962	Bailey	98·0	218·0	4·0	214·0	2·42
	Highwoods		No	Record		
	Hanby	99·0	172·0	4·0	168·0	1·88
	Market Hall		No	Record		
	Sewage Works	101·0	186·0	4·0	182·0	2·00
	Water Tower		No	Record		
	1st Y.E.P.	101·0	203·0	4·0	199·0	2·18
	2nd Y.E.P.	100·0	181·0	4·0	177·0	1·96
	Maple Road, Highwoods Est.	101·0	336·0	4·0	332·0	3·64

SULPHUR GAUGE READINGS, 1962 (continued)

Wt. Ba SO₄

Period	Station	Area Exposed in Sq. Cm.	In Sample (Mg)	In Control (Mg)	Due to Exposure (Mg)	Wt of SO ₃ collected Mg/100 sq.cm/day
Nov. 1962	Bailey	97·0	257·0	3·0	254·0	2·81
	Highwoods		No	Record		
	Hanby	102·0	210·0	3·0	207·0	2·18
	Market Hall		No	Record		
	Sewage Works.....	100·0	251·0	3·0	248·0	2·66
	Water Tower		No	Record		
	1st Y.E.P.	101·0	295·0	3·0	292·0	3·10
	2nd Y.E.P.	98·0	272·0	3·0	269·0	2·95
Dec. 1962	Maple Road, Highwoods Est.	99·0	406·0	3·0	403·0	4·37
	Bailey	101·0	355·0	1·0	345·0	3·88
	Highwoods		No	Record		
	Hanby	100·0	313·0	1·0	312·0	3·46
	Market Hall		No	Record		
	Sewage Works	97·0	285·0	1·0	284·0	3·24
	Water Tower		No	Record		
	1st Y.E.P.	100·0	232·0	1·0	231·0	2·56
	2nd Y.E.P.	98·0	243·0	1·0	242·0	2·74
	Maple Road, Highwoods Est.	100·0	505·0	1·0	504·0	5·58

Atmospheric Pollution

There was no Clean Air programme in operation and the area continued to be affected by various forms of pollution from different sources situated outside the District. The emission of smoke and fumes from the Manvers Main Coking Plant continued to disturb the District so much so that it was decided that a series of meetings should be held with the National Coal Board officials with a view to improvements in the Plant being made. Arrangements for these meetings had been made by the year end. Although there is no flue gas washing plant at the Electricity Generating Station there was little trouble from this source and no complaints were received through the year regarding extensive emissions of grit. This has diminished considerably with the installation of improved Grit Arrestors.

The domestic chimney continued to add to the pollution, raw coal being the main fuel used, although it can be safely said that the Slum Clearance programme has taken the toll of

obsolete type ranges and helped to diminish this source considerably. New houses and flats erected by the authority were all fitted with approved appliances.

A total of 68 observations were made on other chimneys in the District and no serious nuisances were committed.

Recordings were obtained from one Deposit Gauge and 9 Lead Peroxide instruments but, as in the previous year, these were interfered with, and malicious damage caused on occasions. The figures showed a diminution of pollution over those for the previous year. The emission of sulphur was slightly less and the average deposit of soot per sq. mile per month was 17·66 tons as compared with the figure of 23·83 tons in 1961. If these improvements can be maintained the District would soon be cleaner but only the introduction of Clean Air Zones on a large scale can give real hope of progress. Small improvements are carried out to individual houses and industrial plants but a wholesale attack on the polluted atmosphere is the only way to show results.

Details of the reading from the lead peroxide gauges and Deposit Gauge are included.

Factories

The majority of factories were engaged in light industry, there being a total of 59. Of these 49 were with power. Plans were prepared for a new modern factory for a multiple clothing firm, but this project was postponed indefinitely, although a site had been prepared.

65 inspections of premises were made and the following defects found and remedied :—

Choked drains	...	...	...	...	3
W.C.s repaired	...	...	...	...	5
Accumulation removed	...	...	...	...	1

Hairdressers

There were 3 further registrations of hairdressers' premises, making a total of 39. 8 were gentlemen's hairdressers only, the remainder being for ladies.

A total of 79 visits were paid and the standard was found to be generally satisfactory.

SECTION "D"

HOUSING IN THE AREA

The total number of houses in the District was 5,557. There were no back to back houses included, the remaining back to back houses having been previously dealt with by Slum Clearance.

House Erection

51 houses and flats were built during the year, 43 by the Local Authority and 8 by private enterprise.

Housing Clearance and Demolition

26 houses were represented for clearance and these were dealt with by three Compulsory Purchase Orders. There were also 12 individual unfit houses dealt with and demolition orders made. The 26 houses included in the Compulsory Purchase Orders were situated at Church Street and it was the Council intention to redevelop this site after demolition.

A total of 49 houses were actually demolished and 176 persons, representing 53 families, were rehoused.

Housing Inspection and Repairs

The total number of houses at which repairs were effected showed a big increase on the number for the previous year. This was due to the fact that on the 15th to 16th February, 1962 the area experienced a very severe gale which caused considerable damage to houses. 8 houses were made unfit for human habitation and these were subsequently dealt with under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957. There were also 48 houses where major damage occurred, and 1,272 houses with slight damage. Included in these figures were 10 Council owned houses with major damage and 265 houses with slight damage. Most of the damage was caused to roofs and chimney stacks but one house had a gable collapsed and the occupants had to be rehoused for a temporary period while the damage was made good. The local builders in the Area were contacted and their full co-operation was obtained in a policy

of expediency in the carrying out of repairs. It was actually 4 to 5 months before the whole of the gale damage had been rectified.

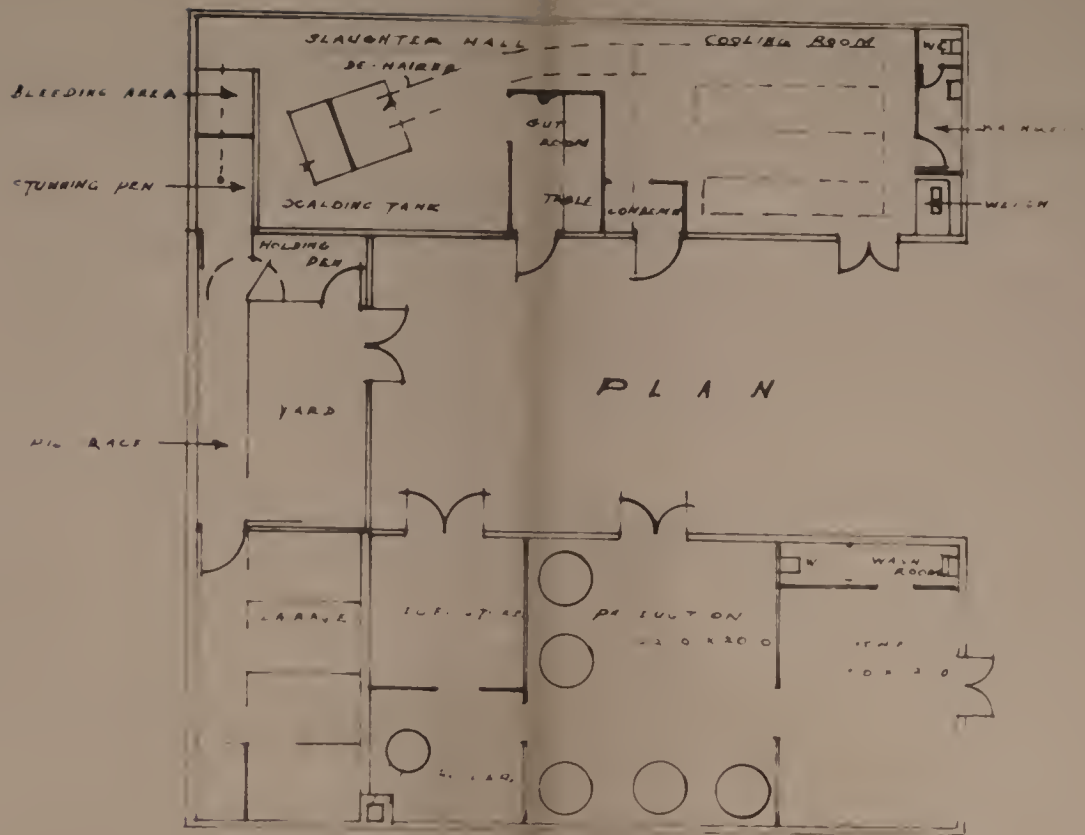
Repairs were carried out to exactly 1,000 houses after service of notice. Statutory action had to be sought in 27 cases and repairs to 5 houses were carried out by Local Authority.

The itemized details of repair work were as follows :—

Plaster renewed	105
Chimneys repaired	114
Roofs repaired	697
Eaves gutters repaired	49
Wall repaired	26
Damp walls remedied	74
Windows repaired	89
Doors repaired	36
Kitchen ranges repaired	74
Firebacks renewed	25
Floors repaired	21
Water in cellars	12
Choked drains released	54
Rain water pipes repaired	14
W.C.s repaired	59
Manholes renewed	6
Sinks renewed	6
W.C.s renewed	4
Sinks repaired	3
Smoke nuisances abated	3
Waste pipes renewed	2
Handrails provided	1
Coppers renewed	1
Drains renewed	1
Miscellaneous	37
Total	<hr/> 1,513 <hr/>

Statutory Notices

Section 93, Public Health Act, 1936 ...	31
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SLAUGHTER HOUSE LAYOUT SPECIFIC WORK

Housing Improvements

There were 19 applications for improvement grants, 15 of which had been granted by the year end. A total of 16 dwellings were completed satisfactorily and grants made accordingly.

Assisted House Purchase

85 advances were made in the sum of £45,973 for the purchase of houses under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts.

SECTION "E"

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The private slaughterhouse situated at Pym Road, Mexborough, operated throughout the year, but the West Road slaughterhouse was discontinued as and from the 31st January. The new slaughterhouse was completed towards the end of April and licensed as and from the 1st May. This new slaughterhouse was acknowledged to be the finest in the district and consisted of a stunning pen, slaughter hall, cooling room, refrigerated meat room, condemned meat room and conveniences together with an enclosed yard in which lairages are situated. The whole of the slaughterhouse building is tiled from floor to ceiling, and the building faces north. Window space is provided in the roof, looking north and all stunning is electrically done. A plan showing the layout of the slaughterhouse is included.

Only pigs were slaughtered in both slaughterhouses and although there was no slaughtering at West Road for three months the total number of pigs slaughtered was 2,451 which was an increase of some 247 pigs over the previous year.

100% inspection of carcasses was carried out even though this entailed several hours overtime each week, both in the evenings and at the weekends. The percentage of the animals affected with Tuberculosis was 2.85 which was an increase of .75% over the figure for the previous year. There

was no cysticercosis found and the percentage of the number of pigs affected with a disease other than Tuberculosis was 0·22%. This figure compares with 2·04% for the previous year.

The following carcasses, parts of carcasses and offals were found to be unfit for human consumption and destroyed :

- 1 Whole carcase and organs (Jaundice) 84 lbs.
- 2 Sets Mesentery.
- 22 lbs. Top Middle.
- 70 Heads (Tuberculosis).
- 62 Plucks (Cysts).
- 4 Livers (Cirrhosis).
- 2 Heads (Abscess).
- 1 Pluck (Degeneration).

Certain improvement works were carried out at the Pym Road private slaughterhouse, namely, provision of feeding trough in pig lairage, improved artificial light in slaughter hall, provision of container for condemned meat, provision of steriliser, repair to the door between the lairage and the slaughter hall and the removal of a wheel in the roof and underdrawing where necessary.

Other Food Inspection

Visits were periodically paid to retail dealers' premises, both on request and otherwise and the following foods were

found to be unfit for human consumption and destroyed :—

Gammon Ham	...	...	2	tins.
Tomatoes	...	...	37	tins.
Evaporated Milk	...	...	9	tins.
Beef Stew and Vegetables			3	tins.
Beans	...	...	1	tin.
Minced Beef	...	...	1	tin.
Luncheon Tongue	...	...	12	tins.
Corned Beef	...	...	5	tins.
Chopped Pork	...	...	11	tins.

Apricots	...	...	...	8	tins.
Pineapples	...	...	...	12	tins.
Cooked Ham	...	...	...	2	stone, 2 lb. 15 oz., 2 tins.
Shoulder Pork	...	...	...	18½	lbs. 5 tins.
Ham	...	...	...	3	tins.
Salmon	...	...	...	10	tins.
Chicken and Ham	...	...	...	4	tins.
Stewed Steak	...	...	...	6	tins.
Pork Luncheon Meat	...	...	...	4	tins.
Meat Loaf	...	...	...	3	tins.
Peas	...	...	...	6	tins.
Peaches	...	...	...	15	tins.
Pears	...	...	...	7	tins.
Celery Soup	...	...	...	1	tin.
Tomato Soup	...	...	...	4	tins.
Orange Crush	...	...	...	1	bottle.
Pork Sausage	...	...	...	4	lb.
Norway Sild	...	...	...	4	tins.
Butter	...	...	...	26½	lbs.
Vegetable Soup	...	...	...	1	tin.
Lancashire Hot Pot	...	...	...	11	tins.
Plums	...	...	...	8	tins.
Tomato Puree	...	...	...	9	tins.
Cereals	...	...	...	23	packets.
Potato Salad	...	...	...	1	tin.
Jellied Veal	...	...	...	1½	lbs. 1 tin.
Ox Tongue	...	...	...	3	tins.
Potatoes	...	...	...	56	lbs.
Cheddar Cheese	...	...	...	1	lb.
Cheshire Cheese	...	...	...	1½	lbs.
Split Peas	...	...	...	14	lbs.
Ham and Tongue	...	...	...	2	tins.
Bacon	...	...	...	12	lbs.
Grapefruit	...	...	...	4	tins.
Fruit Cocktail	...	...	...	1	tin.
Oranges	...	...	...	2	tins.
Crab	...	...	...	1	tin.
Chickens	...	...	...	4	

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

2 Licences to Stun or Slaughter Animals were issued and no offences were committed.

Food Premises

Several improvements were again made at food premises and the general standard was satisfactory. Several difficulties were encountered in endeavouring to improve the old properties in the centre of the town and one multiple store moved to other premises so that certain alterations could be made. Shortage of back room accommodation was evident in several High Street properties. Extensive improvements were made to one butcher's shop in High Street and it was evident that the value of refrigeration was realised by the food traders. Advice was readily offered by the Department and accepted. It was not found necessary to take any legal action to effect repairs and improvements.

Looking back over the past few years the main food shops in the High Street have certainly done quite a lot to bring their shop premises up to a modern standard, but shortage of floor space, particularly of the back places, has been a serious deterrent. Until the introduction of refrigeration, quite a large amount of perishable food stuffs had to be condemned owing to poor storage. This, of course, has now been overcome by the introduction of refrigeration, but for the volume of trade, more store room floor space is necessary.

The following improvements and repairs were carried out on request :—

Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	2
Ceilings underdrawn	...	...	...	...	8
Walls repaired	...	...	...	...	9
Walls tiled	...	...	...	...	4
Walls painted	...	...	...	...	5
Ceilings painted	...	...	...	...	4
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	11
Sinks renewed	...	...	...	...	8

Hot water provided	...	...	...	7
Artificial light provided	...	...	...	6
Equipment provided	...	...	...	2
Refrigeration	...	...	...	5
Heating provided	...	...	...	5
Counters installed	...	...	...	2
Floors recovered	...	...	...	2
Eaves gutters repaired	...	...	...	1
W.C.s repaired	...	...	...	2
W.C.s renewed	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	8
Total				97

Food preparing premises were as follows :—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	4
Tripe Boilers	...	...	...	1
Preparation and manufacture of sausage, pressed, pickled or preserved foods	...	...	...	10
Fish Friers	...	...	...	20

Ice Cream

There were 92 premises registered for the sale of ice cream. All ice cream sold was wrapped and no complaints were made.

Shops Act, Section 38, 1950

283 inspections of shop premises were made and 10 defects were remedied under the above mentioned act.

Milk Production

There were 41 registered milk dealers, the majority of these for the sale of Sterilised Milk.

The following licences were issued :—

Supplementary Licences (Tuberculin Tested)	...	2
Dealers Licences (Sterilised)	...	4
(Pasteurised)	...	1

SECTION "F"

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Infectious Diseases (Corrected) 1962

Age Distribution

Diseases	Total Cases Notified	Cases After Correction	Under 1 yr.	1 —	2 —	3 —	4 —	5 — 9	10 — 14	15 — 24	25 — 44	45 — 64	65 and Over
Scarlet Fever	3	3	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	236	236	10	19	28	29	26	114	8	2	—	—	—
Dysentery	8	8	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	3	—	—
Acute Pneumonia	24	24	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	8	11
Erysipelas	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	272	272	10	20	29	31	28	117	8	3	6	8	12

TUBERCULOSIS

No. on Register at 31st December, 1962

	Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary	61	38	99
Non-Pulmonary	3	11	14
	<hr/> 64	<hr/> 49	<hr/> 113

No. Removed from Register during 1962

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Deaths	1	1	—	—	2
Others (cured, re-diagnosed, transfers of area etc.)	8	9	2	3	23
	<hr/> 9	<hr/> 10	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 25

Additions to Register during 1962

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
New Notifications ...	4	1	—	1	6
Others (cases restored to register, trans- fers, etc.) ...	4	—	—	—	4
	<hr/> 8	<hr/> 1	<hr/> —	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 10

New Notifications

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
Age Groups :	Males	Females	Males	Females	
45—55	1	—	—	1	2
65 and over ...	3	1	—	—	4
	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 1	<hr/> —	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 6

Taylors, Printers, Wombwell, Yorks.
